

THE DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER

Published Daily Except Sunday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas by the Ledger Publishing Company, Maysville, Kentucky.

Local and Long Distances Telephone No. 40. Office—Public Ledger Building.

Entered at the Maysville, Kentucky, Postoffice as "Second-class Mail Matter."

For President—Charles E. Hughes of New York.

For Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.

For Congressman—A. J. Pennington of Carter County.

HUGHES AND SOCIAL WELFARE

No other governor in the Empire State ever gave so much aid and encouragement as Governor Hughes to those combating poverty, disease, crime and the other social ills. He helped to secure wise and far-reaching legislation for the care and protection of the young, the poor, the defective and the delinquent. He compelled a humane, honest and intelligent performance of public duty toward all those dependent upon the state or dealt with by public officials.

Those who watched Hughes during his four years at Albany became impressed with the fact that one of the main ingredients of his make-up is a firm insistence upon holding the rights of even the humblest person and a hatred of selfish exploitation. This motive was present when he signed the bills curbing loan sharks, controlling dance halls, restricting the sale of cocaine and other habit-forming drugs, regulating mid-wifery, guaranteeing a safe milk supply, protecting sailors in New York Harbor and in boarding houses, strengthening the supervision of employment agencies, and prohibiting white slavery. His manhood rebelled, for example, against the cold-blooded extortion of usury from the poor—sometimes at rates as high as 200 and 300 per cent. on the amount borrowed.

As would be expected, child-labor legislation found a warm support in his first message and repeatedly thereafter.

Housing and Health Reforms

Acquainted with the housing conditions under which millions of the people of the state are forced to live, Governor Hughes espoused the cause of tenement house reform and stood against the attempts of landlords to relax the statutory regulations. As he went about the state, Governor Hughes also helped along the anti-tuberculosis crusade. His strong urging was followed in 1908 by the enactment of an elaborate law for the treatment and prevention of this curse. A supplementary statute of the next year authorized the building of county hospitals for tuberculosis patients. To him the health of the people was a vital matter.

When the Legislature of 1910 failed to pass a bill authorizing the appointment of an unpaid commission to study the congestion of population in the East Side of New York City and elsewhere in the state, he went ahead and named a commission including such exponents of social justice as Mrs. Florence Kelley, John Mitchell and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Penal Reforms

In his first message he advocated that the probation system, which deals with offenders without commitment to institutions, should be strengthened. In most of the courts then having probation officers, the operations of the system were unsatisfactory. In New York City and elsewhere there were serious abuses.

In 1908 the Governor sent a special message to the Legislature urging the creation of a special commission to investigate and recommend the best means of correcting flagrant shortcomings and evils in the operations of the lower criminal courts in New York City, Buffalo and Rochester, where over 300,000 persons were annually arraigned.

Growing out of the work of this commission a new era was brought about in the administration of criminal law in New York City. The Inferior Courts Act of 1910 reorganized the magistrates, special sessions and children's courts of the metropolis. Two domestic relations courts—the first such tribunals ever provided for by statute—were established. These courts have proved a boon to wives seeking support from their deserting or shiftless husbands. Two additional children's courts with improved methods of procedure and an extra night court were created. The building up of a more efficient probation system was also insured. Judges were prohibited from being political leaders—a needed reform. The finger-print system was introduced in the adult courts. The act also provided numerous administrative changes intended to prevent miscarriages of justice and to promote the more kindly and more practical treatment of offenders.

Still another step forward was the passage of a law authorizing the appointment in New York City of a board of inebriety. This act incorporated the most modern ideas on the subject of the reformatory and curative treatment of drunkards.

Mention may be made in passing of three or four other laws pertaining to the general field of courts and penology, which stand as assets to the Hughes administration. One amendment put on the books did away with the former practice of convicting children of crimes the same as adults, and thereby relieved child delinquents of this stigma. Another law required the complete separation of all youths under 21 years of age from older jail prisoners. The indeterminate sentence was extended to all felons except those convicted of murder in the first degree. Those formerly sentenced to life imprisonment for second degree murder were made eligible for parole. To give more careful consideration to the matter of releases from imprisonment a separate parole board was established for the state prisons.

Among other special investigations during his governorship were those of the State Commission to inquire into the condition and welfare of aliens, the State Commission on the methods of inferior criminal courts, and the State Commission to inquire into employers' liability and the causes of unemployment.

Here we have a picture of Mr. Hughes, the people's governor. Rightly did the charity and welfare workers of the state come to look upon him as one of their number. With an unusual breadth of sympathy, with a vision that reached to the background causes, with a constructive mind, and with an enthusiasm for justice to all, Governor Hughes contributed as perhaps no other American governor has to the improvement of the lot of the weak and the unfortunate.

The Augusta Herald, looking on everything going a-kiting, insists the dollar should be saved today because it will buy some fifty cent article tomorrow.

Being kept out of war has cost New York State \$600,000 already for the militia mobilization. "Peace hath her expense account no less than war."

It is no trouble at all to elect a good man to office, but it is whale of a job to keep him good after he gets there.

NEW YORK LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

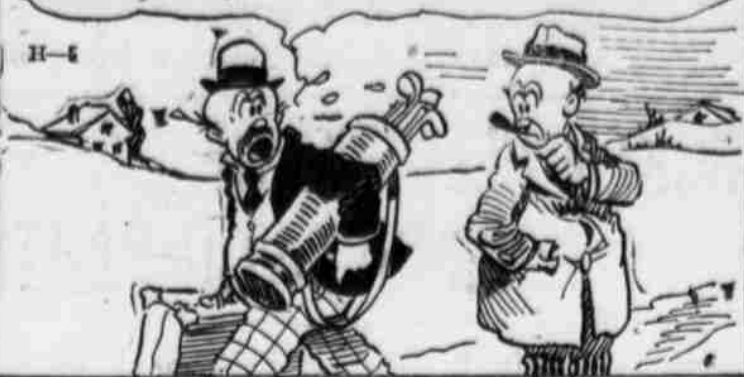
The Test of Loyalty—"If you are not for me you are a disloyal citizen." This, in effect, is the word sent by President Wilson to Jeremiah O. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society. Mr. O'Leary wrote the President criticizing his Mexican and foreign policies, calling attention to the election to Congress of William S. Bennett from the 23rd New York district with all the Republican and 36 per cent of the normal Democratic vote, and to the renomination for the Senate of Martine against Westcott, Mr. Wilson's candidate, in New Jersey, and asking when the President purposed to respond to these evidences of popular disapproval by action. President Wilson telegraphed in reply, "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anyone like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them." To this message, Mr. O'Leary has replied, saying, in part: "In your telegram of yesterday you have evaded every question that I raised. In thus acting you have followed your usual method of carrying on a controversy with an opponent. You seek, by an indirect charge of disloyalty—a charge which you dared not directly make—to escape the questions which you cannot answer. I challenge comparison, both by heredity and environment, of my life and antecedents with yours. While three of my uncles were dying in defense of the Union, those of your kin who dared to fight were struggling to destroy it."

Roosevelt Scores Wilson—Once more Col. Theodore Roosevelt has caused consternation among the Democratic managers by portraying in accurate but merciless manner the utter failure of the Wilson administration even to approximate true Americanism in its conduct in his Battle Creek speech, but proved, that in every important affair with which he had had to deal, President Wilson has been feeble, vacillating, selfish, always the political opportunist, never the true, manly American. "I appeal to my fellow citizens that they shall elect Mr. Hughes and repudiate Mr. Wilson because only by so doing can they save America from that taint of gross selfishness and cowardice which we owe to Mr. Wilson's substitution of adroit eloquence for straightforward action," declared Mr. Roosevelt at one point. "President Wilson embodies in his person that most dangerous doctrine which teaches our people that when confronted with really formidable responsibilities we can shirk trouble and labor and risk and avoid duty by the simple process of drugging our souls with the narcotic of meaningless phrasemongering. Mr. Hughes, to the exact contrary, embodies the ideal of service rendered through conscientious effort in the face of danger and difficulty," he said at another point. Mr. Roosevelt closed his powerful address with these words: "Above all, let us realize that lofty profession is a mischievous shown when it is not translated into efficient performance. Among the companions of Lucifer in Milton's mighty epic there was none as more the fiercer fiends so dangerous as he who 'With words clothed in reason's garb, Counseled ignoble ease and peaceful sloth, 'Not peace'."

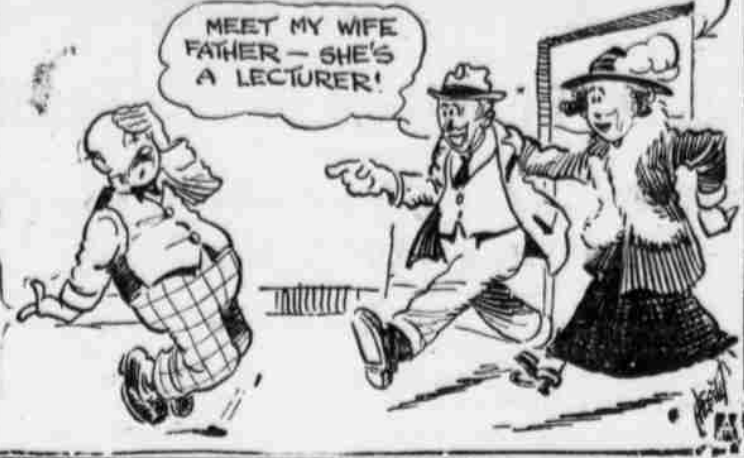
Wilson and Mexico—"Since Carranza's recognition we have seen Americans who have gone into Mexico on peaceful errands murdered; we have seen our own towns upon the border raided and Americans slain on American soil. These outrages prompted the President to send our own troops into Mexico, and this course cannot be otherwise construed than as a recognition of the fact that the de facto government in Mexico, recognized by ourselves and by other nations, is not fulfilling the duty which one government owes to another. Mexico is a bad neighbor now. There is no denying this. We live at peace with Canada on our northern border, without a soldier along the 3,000 miles of land, while, as a matter of necessity, we are obliged to keep an armed force on our Mexican border all of the time, and have now gathered there the largest army assembled in the United States since the Civil War." This striking comment on "watchful waiting," President Wilson's recognition of Carranza, and the fallacy that "he has kept us out of war," does not emanate from a hostile Republican. The words were penned by none other than Mr. Wilson's own Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, in a series of articles now running in various newspapers.

Tariff The Great Issue—The tariff is one of the greatest issues of this campaign, according to Hon. Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France. "In all the manufacturing states employers and employees are

YEP, NEIGHBOR, THOUGH I HATE TO ADMIT IT I'M LEAVING HOME LONGER—YER SEE, THE TROUBLE STARTED WHEN MY SON BROUGHT HOME A TALKING MACHINE!



BUT THIS IS HOW HE DID IT



asking the same question: What will happen to us if the war ends before the Underwood bill is revised?" says Mr. Herrick, and he adds, "The same question is being asked by the farmers in every agricultural community. They have not forgotten what the Underwood bill did to the prices of their products before the war created the present extraordinary demand, and they have no desire to see a return of those prices. In Ohio, the skilled workmen keenly recall the hard times that followed the passage of the Underwood bill. Why, my own city of Cleveland had to raise \$150,000 to provide for men who were thrown out of employment. In order to save them from bread-lines and soup-kitchens. The end of the European war, which certainly will not be prolonged beyond the end of the administration elected in November, will subject the financial and industrial interests of this country to a severe strain which will be felt by every businessman and woman who votes in this election. Right now, although the countries from which we chiefly import are cut off by the war, our imports are the largest they have ever been in the history of the coun-

try. At the present rate, our imports for the present year will exceed those of any recent year by \$5,000,000.

—MASTER—

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

MASON CIRCUIT COURT
A. M. January Et al.

Judgment and Order of Sale
On Petition Ex-Parte

In obedience to a Judgment and Order of Sale in the above-styled action, I will, as Master Commissioner, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1916

At 11 o'clock a. m., proceed, at the Courthouse door, in Maysville, Kentucky, to sell, at public outcry, and to the highest and best bidder, the hereinafter described real estate, in order that the net proceeds from said sale may be divided among the parties thereto entitled, in accordance with their respective rights therein.

Said real estate is described as follows:

The house and lot of ground in Maysville, Kentucky, on Front street, between Sutton and Wall streets, described in parcels as follows: Beginning at the corner of what was formerly John Armstrong's corner, (Mr. Dobyns,) a brick house on Front street, and running back Southwardly 132 feet to what was formerly John Hall's line; thence Eastwardly with said line 40 feet to a line in an alley; thence Northwardly with said alley 132 feet to Front street and thence Westwardly with said street to the beginning.

Then a lot immediately back of and extending West of the above, beginning at the upper and Southeast corner of the first lot, and running in the alley Southwardly 86 feet, more or less, (18 feet in deed from McIlvain and others and 68 feet, more or less in deed from Stillwell,) to the corner in the alley of lot sold by Hutchcraft and others to Schatzmann; thence Westwardly in an alley with back line of property sold to Schatzmann and Henry Cook, and thence same line continued to lower line of the property purchased by said Stillwell from Hutchcraft and others, binding on the lots running back from Wall street; thence Northwardly with the said lower line of said lot and the other lot purchased from McIlvain and others 86 feet, more or less, (68 feet from Stillwell and 18 feet from McIlvain and others;) thence Eastwardly 59 feet to the beginning, being the same property conveyed A. M. January, deceased, by B. W. Wood by deed dated May 8, 1874, recorded in D. B. 77, page 195. The interest of James January herein was inherited by him from his father, D. W. January, deceased, son of Horace January, deceased; and the interest of A. M. January was acquired one-fourth under the will of his grandfather, A. M. January, as recorded in Will Book 2, page 91, Mason County Court Clerk's Office, and two-fourths by conveyance from Mary Houston Rogers and husband, dated July 21, 1916, recorded in D. B. 118, page 311.

TERMS OF SALE—Said real estate will be sold upon a credit of six (6) and twelve (12) months, in payments of equal amounts. The purchaser will be required to execute Bonds for the purchase price, with approved personal security, payable to me as Master Commissioner, and bearing 6% interest thereon from the day of sale. Said Bonds will have the force and effect of Replevin Bonds, with a lien retained therein upon the property sold, in order to secure the payment of the purchase price.

A. G. SULSER,
Master Commissioner.
Worthington, Cochran & Browning,
Attorneys.
5-6-7

Special Election Notice

In obedience to an order of the Mason County Court, entered at the September term, 1916, notice is hereby given that an election will be held, and poll taken in Mason county, Kentucky, at the usual and regular voting places in each of the precincts, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916.

Between the hours of 8 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., on said date, at which election all legal voters residing in said precincts, shall be given an opportunity to vote by secret ballot on the question whether the Fiscal Court of Mason county shall be composed of three Commissioners to be elected from the county at large and the Judge of the County Court, and if appearing that said petition is signed by more than three hundred and fifty of the legal voters of Mason county, and the court being advised, it is therefore ordered and directed that the officers of the election in all the voting precincts in Mason county shall open a poll and take the sense of the legal voters in said county upon said question, said election to be held on Tuesday, November 7th, 1916, between the hours of 8 a. m., and 4 p. m. The Clerk of the Mason County Court shall furnish the Sheriff of Mason county a copy of this order, and said Sheriff shall cause the same to be published in all the county papers not less than four weeks previous to said election and he shall also advertise the same by printed handbills, posted not less than two weeks before said election in a conspicuous place in each of the voting precincts in said county. It is further ordered and directed that the Clerk of the Mason County Court shall prepare ballots to be used at said election, each ballot to have printed thereon the question:

"ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE FISCAL COURT OF THE COUNTY BEING COMPOSED OF THREE COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FROM THE COUNTY AT LARGE AND THE JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT?"

Given under my hand, at my office, in the City of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, this 30th day of September, 1916.

JOHN H. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Mason County.

New Arrivals
At the New York Store
For Saturday

Ladies' new, elegant Suits, \$20 values, \$11.98.
Ladies' Coats, the newest styles, prices very low.
Ladies' new Waists 50c on up.
Big stock of Silk Waists to select from.

Hats

Ladies' and Children's Hats, more than ever. Sold at our usual low price. See them.

The prices on our Silks and Wool Dress Goods are lower than at other places.

GIVE US A LOOK

NEW YORK STORE

S. STRAUS, Proprietor. Phone 571.



You can't afford to keep a good car in an unfit place. We can provide safe, clean and convenient storage for a limited number of machines. Right now is the time to see about it so you will be sure to get a place. Or if you want a cover for the car we will serve you best.

OAKLAND - DODGE - OLDSMOBILE
Keith & Stephenson
MAYSVILLE'S LEADING GARAGE



IF NOT THIS THEN THIS

You may not be able to get away to the lakes or mountains this summer to enjoy the natural breeze. Your next best way to find comfort is an ELECTRIC FAN. It will keep you cool and comfortable day and night all summer at less than half a cent an hour.

ELECTRIC SHOP
Of Maysville Gas Co., Incorporated

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

NEW PRICES AUGUST 1, 1916

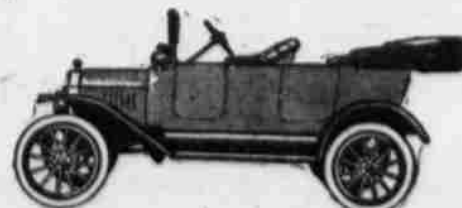
The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

Chassis	\$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. a. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY



WHY NOT TRY A LEDGER WANT AD?

"The Little Girl Next Door" Is Coming. Watch For Her.